



AN 'ARMISTICE' GRANTED. SPAIN TAKES ANOTHER STEP.

ACTS AT THE REQUEST OF THE POPE
AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT FROM MADRID TO GENERAL
BLANCO TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE DE-
CISION OF THE SPANISH CABINET—
ALLEGED CONDITIONS OF
THE TRUCE.

Madrid, April 9.—A visit of the Foreign Am-
bassadors to Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign
Affairs, resulted in a meeting of the Cabinet, at
which a decision was reached to grant an armistice
to the insurgents in Cuba.

United States Minister Woodford has been
officially informed that the Spanish Govern-
ment to-day telegraphed to the Pope that in
view of his urgent request, fortified to-day by
a visit from the representatives in Madrid of
the six great Powers, they (the Spanish Govern-
ment) have telegraphed to General Blanco in
Cuba, instructing him to issue an armistice
proclamation to-morrow, the duration of the
armistice to be as he decides.

General Woodford has no information relative
to the withdrawal of the American warships.

This afternoon General Woodford paid a visit
to Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The general opinion this evening is that to-
day's occurrences settle satisfactorily the first
stage of the Spanish-American difficulty, and
insure peace.

The Ministers, on being questioned this even-
ing by the reporters, refused to give any in-
formation regarding the negotiations, but it is
understood they are based upon an armistice
and the withdrawal of the American squadrons
from Cuba and the Philippines. If the war is
not concluded immediately the United States
is to withdraw all moral and material support
from the insurgents.

It is believed that the presentation of Presi-
dent McKinley's message to Congress will be
again postponed, the "Epoch" thinks, until Fri-
day next.

"El Correo" (official) says:

"While America asked for an armistice, Spain
refused; but to the voice of Europe and the
Pope, even Spain, without dishonor, may ac-
cept the arrangement proposed, in the interests
of peace."

The Ambassadors collectively called upon
Señor Gullon, requesting that Spain grant the
armistice so repeatedly begged for by the Pope.
The Cabinet then met. General Corrales, Minister
of War, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Ma-
rine, objected to the granting of an armistice on
the ground that it would be disparaging to the
Spanish arms. The representative of Russia, as
a military power, replied that he considered it
would be no disparagement. Objection was
again made on the ground that there was no
guarantee that the insurgents would accept an
armistice. The representatives replied that in
that case an armistice would mean only a sus-
pension of hostilities, and insisted upon Spain
offering to the insurgents a last chance of sub-
mission for the sake of negotiating peace. If
the insurgents continued hostilities the Span-
iards would be allowed legitimate self-defense.

The Ministry then unanimously agreed that an
armistice be granted. The decision was attended
by the usual solemnity of the drafting of the
minutes, which the entire Ministry signed.

The news of the granting of an armistice was
received on the Bourse with satisfaction, and a
rapid advance in values quickly followed.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Madrid
received this morning says that Señor Gullon,
the Foreign Minister, having received important
telegrams from Washington, immediately went
to the house of Señor Sagasta, the Premier,
where a protracted interview was had. Señor
Gullon then went to the Palace, where a Cab-
inet Council was held, and the Prime Minister
imparted the contents of the telegrams. He
said that the Ambassadors of the Powers had
asked Spain to grant an armistice, with a view
of allowing negotiations for a settlement of the
whole question.

The Council had a long and anxious discus-
sion, during which Señor Sagasta went out and
was finally decided to grant an armistice which
should last five days, upon the following con-
ditions: That the United States should immedi-
ately cease to lend moral and material support
to the Cuban insurgents; that the American
squadron in the vicinity of Cuba should be
withdrawn, and that American war vessels
near the Philippine Islands also should be with-
drawn.

If the United States decline these conditions it
is declared that the Powers will openly lend
their support to Spain.

The correspondent in Madrid of a news agency
here says that if the insurgents shall not have
laid down their arms by the end of five days
the war will be resumed, and Spain will re-
ceive the moral support of the Powers.

Paris, April 9.—A dispatch has been received
from Madrid saying that an armistice has been
arranged and war between Spain and the United
States has been for the moment averted. The
diplomats are very much pleased with this re-
sult.

The dispatch also says that M. Patenotre, the
French Ambassador to Spain, had a long con-
ference yesterday with United States Minister
Woodford.

CUBANS WILL NOT CEASE FIGHTING.
ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE THE ONLY SOLUTION
OF THE QUESTION.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—Mr. Quesada, the
representative of the Cuban Junta in this city,
said to-night:

"The Cubans are glad to see their belligerency
at last recognized by the Spanish Government.
Cubans will not cease fighting nor enter into
any negotiations which gave not for their basis
the absolute independence of the island of
Cuba."

QUEEN REGENT MAY RETURN TO AUSTRIA.
PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HER IF FORCED TO
LEAVE SPAIN.

London, April 9.—The Vienna correspondent
of "The Daily Telegraph" says:

"How seriously the situation is understood
here to be shown by the fact that Court circles
already believe that Queen Regent Christina
may soon return to her native land."

"Suitable preparations are already making
at the palace of her brother, Archduke Eugen."

WASHINGTON GETS THE NEWS.

PRESIDENT INFORMED OF THE GRANT-
ING OF THE ARMISTICE

THE MESSAGE TO GO TO CONGRESS MONDAY, JUST
THE SAME—MUCH SPECULATION AS TO THE
EFFECT OF SPAIN'S LATEST MOVE.

Washington, April 9.—President McKinley re-
ceived a cable dispatch from Minister Woodford
at Madrid to-night announcing that the Spanish
Government had granted an armistice for Cuba.
In making this announcement Mr. Woodford
conveyed it as a piece of news in which this
country was vitally interested, but not as an
official communication from the Spanish Gov-
ernment to this Government. None the less, it
conveyed the essential fact that Spain had con-
ceded what the Powers of Europe and the Pope
had for many days been urging upon her, and
that the concession dispelled for the moment the
darkness of the war clouds and brought in their
stead what was regarded as at least a faint hope
of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty.

The receipt of this news has not, however,
resulted in any change of the Administration's
programme relative to the sending of the mes-
sage to Congress. It was authoritatively an-
nounced to-night that it was the intention of
the President to send his message to Congress
on Monday. Whether he will make any addition
to the message referring to the proposed armistice
by Spain could not be ascertained definitely.
It is scarcely to be doubted, however, that a de-
velopment of this character would receive at-
tention at the President's hands, although it
could not be learned to-night that this attention
will be more than a recital of the facts, after
conference at the White House to-night, men
who are in the confidence of the President ex-
pressed the belief that the granting of the armistice
would not materially change the policy as
already matured.

One of those who had a long conference with
the President to-night expressed the opinion
that the proposed armistice tended materially
toward a peaceful solution of the Cuban ques-
tion, although he declined to venture upon a
suggestion as to how the proposition would be
received by Congress.

"The Maine incident will still be left for solu-
tion," said he, "and that is the question upon
which Congress and the country are at the
present moment exceedingly sensitive."

Word that the armistice had been granted by
Spain spread rapidly through all official and
diplomatic quarters, and aroused great interest
and activity throughout the evening. The first
word as to Spain's concession came to Monsignor
Martinielli, the Papal Delegate, at 9:30 p. m.,
and announced from the Vatican that the Papal
Nuncio at Madrid had been advised that an
armistice was granted. Monsignor Martinielli
sent for Archbishop Ireland, and shortly after
the message from the Vatican was repeated by
telephone to the White House. About the same
time the dispatch from Minister Woodford was
received. Singularly, the Spanish Minister,
Señor Polo, had received no advice from Madrid
up to midnight. M. Cambon, the French Minis-
ter, who had been foremost in urging the pa-
cific influence of the Powers, was also with-
out direct official notification. At all the em-
bassies and Legations, however, the armistice
was accepted as an accomplished fact, and there
were mutual congratulations in diplomatic quar-
ters over this result, and the expression of be-
lief that it was a happy omen.

The exact terms of the armistice are left to be
the most essential feature of Spain's concession.
At the outset it was supposed to be an uncondi-
tional grant of armistice. Later, however, the
press advices from Madrid and London stated
conditions of a very material character. If
these conditions prove to be accurate they will
doubtless complicate the situation here and
leave the crisis quite as acute as it has been at
any time heretofore. A Cabinet officer said re-
cently that the Administration had never con-
sidered the proposition of withdrawing the
American fleet from Key West, and while this
was some days ago, it is not believed that such
a proposition would meet with any serious con-
sideration.

The fact that Spain has granted this armistice
as the result of influence exerted by the great
Powers of Europe and the Pope leads to much
speculation as to how far the material influence
of the Powers will be given in support of Spain,
now that she has yielded to their earnest solici-
tation. It has been understood thus far that
the movement of the Powers was purely dis-
interested and neutral, but the press dispatches
from abroad indicate that Spain's yielding to
these Continental influences had established a
closer bond than had hitherto existed. Should it
be true that the conditions suggested by the
Powers are such that a new and even graver crisis may
arise. Coming late at night, there is no oppor-
tunity to judge how the Spanish conditions will
be received by Congress. In the view of the
members of the Senate and House it is felt
that the conditions proposed by Spain may ac-
centuate the feeling already existing there.

THE VISIT OF THE AMBASSADORS.
THROUGH IT WAS MADE KNOWN TO EUROPE THE
PURPOSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, April 9.—It is officially announced here
that the visit of the Ambassadors at Washing-
ton to President McKinley on Thursday was ar-
ranged at the request of President McKinley
primarily, in order to give the President the op-
portunity of making known to Europe the neces-
sity for the intervention of the United States
in Cuba.

TWO SPANISH CRUISERS LEAVE CADIZ.
TO JOIN THE TORPEDO FLEET AT THE CAPE
VERDE ISLANDS.

Washington, April 9.—Two of the Spanish
cruisers which have been with the fleet at
Cadiz have left that place for the Cape Verde
Islands, where one of the torpedo fleets is
 rendezvoused. This information came to the
Navy Department to-day. The two vessels are
the Cristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria
Teresa, both armored cruisers. The information
in possession of the Navy Department is that
only a portion of the original torpedo fleet
had left Spain and the Canaries, presumably
for Porto Rico, reached at the Cape Verde Islands.

A rumor was received at the Navy Depart-
ment to-day that Captain Sampson's squadron
at Key West had sailed from that place. Sec-
retary Long, when asked about the matter, re-
fused to discuss it in any way.

WOODFORD NOT FORMALLY RECALLED.
HIS PURPOSE IS TO REMAIN IN MADRID SO LONG
AS HE CAN BE OF SERVICE.

Washington, April 9.—It is said at the State
Department that Minister Woodford has not
been actually recalled, but has received full dis-
cretion to govern his movements by the progress
of events at the Spanish capital. Under his in-
structions it will not be necessary formally to
recall him. He has informed the Department
that he will remain at his post of duty so long
as there is any possibility of rendering any ser-
vice to his Government, and consequently, un-
less the conditions at Madrid endanger his per-
sonal safety, it is more than probable that he
will remain there up to the beginning of hos-
tilities. It is understood here that the Spanish Gov-
ernment is personally popular in the Spanish cap-
ital, and that the authorities would leave nothing
undone to insure his safety, even after war with
the country he represents begins. Should it
become necessary, General Woodford and the
members of his official family will have the
protection of the British Embassy until they can
leave Madrid without molestation.

PERIL OF THE RECONCENTRADOS.

IN CASE OF WAR AMERICAN RELIEF SUP-
PLIES WOULD BE SEIZED BY
THE SPANISH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Havana, April 9, via Tampa, April 9.—Interest
is naturally taken in the fate of the reconcen-
trados in case of war between the United States
and Spain. This class would inevitably suffer,
and it is the kind of suffering for which it is
prepared and which it will gladly endure. One-
half of Cuba is a desert, which is not producing
enough to sustain its inhabitants; of the re-
maining the insurgents occupy the greater por-
tion. The sea coast towns have provisions
enough to last, under ordinary circumstances,
possibly a month. The interior villages are not
so well supplied. Few of them have more than
a fortnight's supply ahead. If the ports should
be blockaded, the food on the island would be
stretched beyond the normal period. But a
merciful regard for the population that has al-
ready endured so much would call for a speedy
occupation by American troops and the employ-
ment of the Army Commissary Department on
a large scale. The food that has been sent by
the American people has been widely distrib-
uted. It has aided over what was a most pressing
emergency. Much of it that was not perishable
has been sent out through the country, where
it is most needed. Necessarily much of it passes
directly through the hands of local officials with-
out the personal supervision of the Consuls.
Where these are friendly to the Cubans the food
will reach those for whom it is meant, even after
war begins. Where they are ultra-Spanish little
of it will go to the starving. Some of the food
inevitably finds its way to the Spanish soldiers,
who are not much better fed than reconcen-
trados.

If hostilities break out wherever the food is
stored in quantities it will unquestionably be
seized and confiscated by the Spanish authori-
ties. An impression seems to obtain in some
places that the distribution of supplies would
go on under the American Red Cross, because
the Spanish Government would be bound to
recognize the society under the Geneva agree-
ment, to which it was a party along with other
countries. This is a weak reliance. The Span-
ish Red Cross has already resented the effort to
have the American society superintend the dis-
tribution of food. As the insurgents have never
been recognized as belligerents they have
never had the benefit of the Red Cross ser-
vices. That condition could not prevail if Spain
and the United States should go to war, be-
cause the society would be recognized; but in
the early stages, or until Cuba was actually
occupied by American troops, there would be
no opportunity for the society to exercise its
functions. The food would not be distributed
through that agency. In Havana, where the
entire city poor is fed by the material relief,
the Spanish officials will concern themselves very
little with feeding any portion of the Cuban
people.

A VENTURESOME SEA CAPTAIN.
THE SHIPPER OF THE ELIZABETH W. CLARK DE-
CLINED TO LEAVE A CUBAN PORT.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 9.—When United
States Consul Hyatt left Santiago de Cuba on
Thursday, one vessel, the American schooner
Elizabeth W. Clark, of Portland, Me., was in
the harbor with eight hundred tons of coal for
the railroad. Consul Hyatt warned the captain of
the schooner to leave without discharging his
cargo. The captain said, however, he would
stay and take the chances.

Consul Hyatt and Dr. Calmanero, the hospital
inspector stationed at Santiago de Cuba, came
here from Port Antonio to-day, and both re-
turned to await instructions from Washington.

Mr. Hyatt says that his withdrawal from San-
tiago was received with surprise by the Spanish
authorities. They gave him a military escort to
the steamer Brooklyn.

Sir Augustus Hemming, the Governor of
Jamaica, has received a cable dispatch from
Halifax announcing that the Talbot and two
other British cruisers have been ordered here.
The increase of the fleet and the British forces
in the island are connected in unofficial minds
with the existing relations between Spain and
the United States.

ANOTHER INCREASE OF THE NAVY.
SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE PROMISES TO ADD FOUR
MONITORS AND FOUR TORPEDO-
BOAT DESTROYERS.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary Long was be-
fore the naval sub-committee of the Senate
Committee on Appropriations to-day, and in re-
sponse to a request for his opinion, recom-
mended that three or four harbor-defense ves-
sels be provided for, in addition to the other
items of increase of the Navy carried by the bill
as it passed the House. He said he thought
the vessels could be completed for \$2,000,000
each. The Secretary opposed the proposition
to substitute these vessels for one of the three
battle-ships carried by the House bill, saying
that if they were to be provided for at all they
should be in addition, leaving the bill otherwise
as it came from the House.

The sub-committee concluded consideration of
the bill before adjournment. The principal ad-
ditions to the portions of the bill providing for
the increase of the Navy were the following:
Four monitors for coast and harbor defense,
\$3,000,000; four torpedo-boat destroyers, \$1,200,
000.

These appropriations are for the vessels with-
out arms or armament, and it is believed that
they will be sufficient for the purposes indicated.
The monitors are to be somewhat smaller than
existing types.

THE TOPEKA AND THE SOMERS SAIL.
FIFTEEN FIREMEN FROM THE ST. PAUL SECURED
FOR THE CRUISE.

Weymouth, Eng., April 9.—The United States
cruiser Topeka (formerly the Diogenes), Lieut-
enant John J. Knapp in command, and the
United States torpedo-boat Somers, commanded
by Ensign C. W. Hazelton, sailed this morning
for the United States.

Fifteen firemen for the Topeka were obtained
from the American Line steamer St. Paul, at
Southampton. All the men on board the St.
Paul were eager to join the cruiser. The fire-
men were taken to Weymouth on a tug by the
United States Consul, and were put on board
the Topeka at 6:30 yesterday evening.

The Somers previous to sailing shipped a
steel hawser, and a turn was taken around her
in case it may be necessary for the Topeka to
take her in tow.

GENERAL LEE CALLED TO WASHINGTON.
HIS TESTIMONY WANTED BY THE FOREIGN RE-
LATIONS COMMITTEE.

Washington, April 9 (Special).—Consul-Gen-
eral Lee has been directed to come to Washing-
ton at once and to reach here if possible on
Monday. Captain Sampson has been ordered to
expedite his journey, if necessary, by sending
him to Miami or Tampa on a torpedo-boat.
General Lee will go before the Senate Foreign
Relations Committee as soon as he has had a
conference with the President. It is considered
probable that he will reach Washington before
the President sends his message to Congress.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE
and all sweet meats are sweeter still if played
on KRIEGLER piano, 175 Fifth-ave. (2d St.)—Adv-
t.

SPAIN GRASPS AT STRAWS.

TOO LATE FOR AN ARMISTICE.

PARTIAL ELEVENTH-HOUR CONCESSIONS
NOT LIKELY TO AVERT WAR.

NEITHER THE UNITED STATES NOR THE INSUR-
GENTS WOULD CONSENT TO A MERE TEM-
PORARY TRUCE IN CUBA—HARMONY
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT
AND CONGRESS PRACTI-
CALLY ASSURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, April 9.—Talk from Madrid to-
day of certain eleventh-hour concessions to the
demands of the United States which the Span-
ish Cabinet had been considering heightened
with a vague hope of optimism the belief, al-
ready accepted here, that the virtues of diplo-
macy may have been exhausted and that an open
rupture between Spain and this country is now
only a matter of days, or even hours. Most of
this talk about Spain's purpose to abandon at
the last moment the feeble shadow of her sov-
erignty over Cuba was based on the assertion
that the Ministry was on the point of announc-
ing an armistice with the insurgents, with a
view to arranging immediate terms of peace.

If the Spanish authorities alone could make
an armistice effectual by simply declaring their
willingness to grant it, serious importance might
be attached to any programme on their part
which included the arranging of a truce and
the opening of full and free negotiations with
the insurrectionary Government for the re-es-
tablishment of order and civil Government in
the island. But as no armistice can be proclaimed
or enforced without the assent of the rebel
leaders, and as that assent could hardly be se-
cured now under any circumstances, the hollow-
ness of the Spanish Cabinet's rumored scheme
of concession and compromise, and its power-
lessness to check or satisfy the peremptory de-
mand of this country for the definite termina-
tion of Spanish military or civil rule in Cuba,
became on closer consideration painfully appar-
ent.

THIS GOVERNMENT'S COURSE FIXED.
Even were the insurgent leaders to accept the
talked-of offer of a truce, to be followed by ne-
gotiations for peace, the United States would
scarcely be deterred from adhering to the policy
it seems now to have adopted deliberately and
absolutely—the policy which insists upon the
expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba as the
first and surest guarantee of the restoration of
order there. If the time has come to defend
American interests and promote American ends
in Cuba, intervention will be no less opportune
and necessary simply because the two factions
which have reduced the island to anarchy think
it expedient to acknowledge exhaustion and to
agree to a temporary truce.

No change, therefore, has occurred or seems
likely to occur in the attitude this country has
taken toward Cuba and Spain. Intervention, to
be successful by a display of force and by actual
hostilities perhaps for a brief period, is still the
settled programme of the Administration, which
does not look with any confidence to a diplo-
matic surrender on Spain's part. Such a sur-
render is perhaps still vaguely possible, but no
one in Administration circles sees any reason to
count on the enforcement of the intervention
policy except through war.

WON OVER TO THE PRESIDENT'S VIEW.
Much additional progress has been made to-
day in Congress toward an agreement on the
form to be given to American intervention in
Cuban affairs. The Foreign Relations Commit-
tee of the Senate has now been won over to the
President's view that recognition of the inde-
pendence and sovereignty of the present insur-
rectionary Government is for the present un-
desirable and inexpedient. Senator Clark, of
Wyoming, a member of the committee who has
been strongly in favor of recognizing the in-
surgents before undertaking intervention, had a
talk with the President to-day, and subse-
quently declared himself satisfied that interven-
tion should come first and recognition after-
ward. The Republicans in the two houses are
likely to be forced to make the President's pro-
gramme a party one, for Mr. Bailey and other
Democratic leaders show signs of a readiness to
use the demand for recognition to divide the
Republican ranks and to embarrass and ham-
per the Administration.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has
decided to draft and report a resolution iden-
tical with that reported to the Senate, so that the
Republican leaders are now hopeful that the
same unity and harmony may characterize the
action of Congress next week on the President's
Cuban recommendations as marked its im-
pressive response to his appeal for funds six weeks
ago with which to put the country into a proper
state of defence.

CONSULS NOT ORDERED FROM SPAIN.
THE STATE DEPARTMENT GIVES THEM PERMIS-
SION TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY
IF THEY DESIRE.

Washington, April 9.—Permission has been
given by the State Department to the United
States consuls in Spain to leave that country if
they so desire pending the threatened severance
of all diplomatic relations between Spain and
this country. They have not been ordered to
leave that country, as such a step is not re-
sorted to except in the case of a rupture be-
tween the two nations, but they are permitted
to exercise their discretion in the matter. The
effects of the consulates, such as unimportant
papers and furniture, will be turned over to
representatives of some friendly government.

As Great Britain has authorized her consular
officers in Cuba to take charge of the effects of
all United States consulates there, it is pre-
sumed that like authority will be given to Eng-
lish consular officers in Spain. So far as the
officials here have been advised, none of the con-
suls have left their posts yet.

NO MORE PURCHASES ABROAD.
TIME TOO SHORT TO ALLOW OF TRANSPORTATION
TO THIS COUNTRY.

Berlin, April 9.—Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, the
United States naval attaché here and at Rome,
is awaiting orders to proceed to Italy again.

Commander Willard H. Brownson, the agent
of the United States Navy Department in
Europe, has received authority to issue instruc-
tions to all the United States naval attachés
in Europe, according to the requirements of the
situation. In fact, there is even a possibility
that they may all be called home.

On strictly trustworthy authority it is learned
that all the United States naval attachés have
been ordered to end their negotiations for the
purchase of warships, munitions of war, etc.
The reason for this is that the time is regarded
as too short to allow of the transportation of the
purchases to the United States before war is
declared.

The same authority says heavy pur-
chases have been made of war material, the na-
ture of which is kept a profound secret, but
which, in the event of hostilities, will play a
most important role.

THE OREGON SAILS FROM LIMA.
Lima, Peru, via Galveston, April 9.—The United
States warship Oregon sailed under sealed orders.
It is supposed her destination is Sandy Point,
Magellan, where she will join the Marietta. She
left here to-night for Valparaiso.

GEN. LEE LEAVES HAVANA.

SAILS WITH HIS STAFF ON THE FERN
FOR KEY WEST.

FLAG HAULED DOWN FROM THE CONSULATE
AND THE INTERESTS OF AMERICANS PLACED
IN THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.

Havana, April 9.—United States Consul-Gen-
eral Lee and his staff, with Consuls Sprinker
and Barker, left Havana at 6 o'clock to-night
on the lightship tender Fern. The wharf was
crowded, but no discourtesy was shown.

At 10 o'clock this morning General Lee, ac-
companied by British Consul Gollan, called on
General Blanco to bid him goodby. The Gov-
ernor-General was very busy and could not re-
ceive General Lee.

The American flag upon the consulate build-
ing was taken down by consular employees.
All is quiet in Havana.

Walter B. Barker, the United States Consul
at Sagua la Grande, arrived here from his post
this morning. He was sent for by a private
message.

At 5:30 o'clock the American vessels began
leaving port. The Spanish tug Susto towed on
the schooner James H. Dudley, which arrived
here on Thursday last from Pensacola with lum-
ber, but did not discharge her cargo.

The steamer Evelyn followed with about fifty
passengers, and after her came the Olivette, with
247 passengers, among whom were Miss Clara
Barton and the other representatives of the
Red Cross Society who have engaged in relief
work in the island. She was followed by the
Bache, with ten passengers, and last of all came
the Fern, which left at 6 o'clock, having on
board Consul-General Lee, Consuls Sprinker
and Barker, Consular Clerks Fosca, Dolz and
Drain, and Messrs. Johnstone, Pepper, Redding,
Akers, Franke, Dunning, Nichols and Soovel,
newspaper correspondents; G. Lawton Childs,
William Lawton and Dr. Brumer. The Fern is
commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Sawyer.
Ensign Dowdson was also on board.

There was shipped to-day by the steamer Ori-
zaba \$24,000 in French gold for New-York.

Alexander C. Brice, the United States Consul
at Matanzas, is supposed to have left that place
on a schooner.

Alexander Gollan, the British Consul here,
is ready to take charge of American interests
so far as allowed. Mr. Gollan is likely to rise
to the occasion, and may be an important fac-
tor in future events.

The inhabitants of this city enjoyed a fine
tropical day, with the sky blue and the at-
mosphere not too warm. Holy Saturday was
generally observed at all the churches. The
services began at 10 o'clock with bell-ringing,
accompanied by cannon salutes from the For-
tress of Cabanas, announcing the solemnity of
the occasion. The bishop officiated at the high
mass which was celebrated at the cathedral.

The service was accompanied by the singing
of "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," in remembrance
of the resurrection of the Saviour, during
which the movement of coaches, carts, etc., in
the streets of Havana was suspended. Later
on the Cuban capital resumed the ordinary
run of business.

The news of the American consuls leaving
their posts spread rapidly about the city, and
produced considerable surprise. The matter
was talked about generally, and the remark,
"Well, let them go," was heard here and there.

The Spaniards say the fact of the consuls leav-
ing has not produced the effect which the
friends of the insurgents are alleged to have
expected. The Spanish patriots also say they
are taking things coolly, and are awaiting
future developments with serenity. They quote
many prominent people as saying there is no
importance in the action of the consuls.

KEY WEST CROWDED.
THE EXODUS FROM CUBA—RIVAL OF GUNNERS
MATE JOHNSON.

Key West, April 9.—The Mangrove will remain
here unless needed to bring Americans over from
Cuba.

The Ward Line steamship Margaret arrived
here this morning from Tampa, and was held
here to relieve the crush when the exodus to the
North begins. Key West is already crowded,
and there is very little room for newcomers.

Nine of the engineer corps from Willet's Point
arrived this afternoon on the steamer City of
Key West to work on the fortifications here.
Cadet Boyd, one of the Maine survivors, also
arrived, having been transferred to the fleetship.

The Ward Line steamer Seneca, bound from
Progreso, Mexico, for New-York, will be stopped
at Sand Key Light, off Key West, and sent to
Havana to bring away refugees, if necessary,
at the request of the Government.